

THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL,

OF

Politics and General Literature.

VOL. V.]

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1821.

[No. 264.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—379—

Politics of Europe.

The Shipping Report of yesterday was blank,—but we received from Kedgeree, a small pacquet brought to Madras by the ALBION, containing the MORNING CHRONICLES of May 18 and 19, two days later than our preceding dates, which afford some additional intelligence from home. We shall prepare the longer articles contained in them for to-morrow, but offer here a hasty précis of their contents, to be followed up by the leading articles of these two days.

The Paper of the 18th of May contains a Report of the Proceedings in Parliament on the 17th, in which we see several motions and notices of motions; but no Debate of considerable length seems to have taken place. The Marquess of Lansdowne in the House of Lords moved the second reading of the Irish Goal Fees Regulation Bill, Irish Privately-Stealing-in-Shops Bill, and Irish Bankrupt-Laws-Amendment Bill, which were read accordingly. Numerous Petitions were presented to the House of Commons: one against a Clause in the Irish Coroner's Bill; Petitions from Shipston-upon-Stour, Maidstone, Leominster, Settle in Yorkshire, Kingsbridge in Devonshire, Southampton, Derby, City of Gloucester, Wincanton, Wellington, and from Alton in Hampshire, praying for the revision of the Criminal Code; and a Petition from the Noblemen, Freeholders, &c. of the County of Fife, against the Duties on Malt in Scotland.

Mr. Wortley gave notice of a motion for presenting an Address to His Majesty, praying him to grant compensation to the Creditors of Mr. Burton, M. P. for Beverly, for the losses sustained in consequence of the course pursued with respect to that Gentleman by the House of Commons. A Report from the Committee appointed to enquire into the right of voting in the representation of Boroughbridge was read, by which it appears that it resides in the occupiers of burgage houses. Mr. S. Cooper moved for an Address to his Majesty for an order to lay before the House a copy of the reference made by the Government of Ireland to Mr. Justice Mayne, respecting the case of Thomas O'Flanagan, convicted of felony at the Assizes of Sligo, and the Judge's answer thereto, which was agreed to. Leave was given to Mr. R. Martin to bring in a Bill to prevent cruelty to animals. Petitions were presented from Weymouth, and Kingsham, and from Rochester, Stroud, and Chatham, for the revision of the Criminal Laws. Similar Petitions were presented from Chelmsford, Witham, and Ross in Herefordshire, and Stroud, in Gloucestershire. The Report of the Postage Act was brought up, and after some discussion on the motion that it be received, there appeared on a discussion a majority of eight in its favor. A Bill was also brought in to amend the Navigation Acts in Ireland.

Intelligence from Jassy, by the way of Vienna, represents the resolutions taken by the Emperors of Russia and Austria to have produced a great sensation in Wallachia and Moldavia; and to have been the cause of Prince Michael Suzzo quitting Jassy. He and all his followers have been anathematised by the Greek Patriarch; and the Divan, which assembled immediately after his departure, were also shewing their loyalty by issuing proclamations against the rebels. The Bayons were actively exerting themselves to raise funds to maintain Prince Ypsilanti's troops, said to amount to only 5000.

The MORNING CHRONICLE of the 19th reports at considerable length the Parliamentary Proceedings of the preceding day.

The Irish Bankrupt Laws Amendments, the Scotch Court of Sessions, and Court of Admiralty Bills, were read a third time in the House of Lords and passed, and the Timber Duties Bill was read a second time. In the House of Commons a Petition was presented from the Burgesses of Perth, complaining of the State of the Representation in that Burgh, and another Petition was also presented by Lord Archibald Hamilton against the Burgh System.

On a Petition being presented from the County of Ross against the Scotch Jury Bill, Sir R. Fergusson and Lord A. Hamilton maintained that such a Petition could arise only from an intimation from the Higher Powers, for a more necessary law had never been brought into Parliament. The Lord Advocate defended the Circular he had addressed to the Scotch Counties, which bore this construction. A Petition was presented from Melksham for a revision of the Criminal Laws, and a number against the Metropolis Road Bill; also Petitions from the Counties of Fife, Sterling, Argyle, Roxburgh, Berwick, and from Kincardine against the Scotch Jury Bill. A short discussion ensued on a Petition being presented from a person named Richard Stoddart, a potter, of Staffordshire, who happening to come to Manchester on the memorable 16th of August to vend his wares, was in the evening dragged from the house where he usually lodged, by constables, out into the street, where, after the fashion of that day, he was assaulted by the Yeomanry and dangerously wounded. The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed to apply the Unclaimed Dividends to the purposes of the Public, which was agreed to; and a vote was agreed on to provide for the Exchequer Bills issued on Public Works out of the Receipts of the Exchequer; and £500,000 was voted on the advance of the Bank of Ireland. In the Committee of Supply, £56,000 was voted for defraying the expence of the Barrack Establishment, £217,453 19s. 10d. on account of the balance of pay to Ordnance Corps, and £4,268 for 57 Gunners; £40,000 13s. 8d. for Royal Engineers in Britain and Ireland, and £24,324 for Sappers and Miners.

In the second Sheet of our Paper of to-day will be found the last portion that we intend publishing of the Evidence before the Lords, regarding the Indian and China Trade; having now completed our wishes by giving the leading parts of all the Evidence for and against the continuance of the present System, with the strictest impartiality; and as the Volume of Parliamentary Papers from which we have extracted these, is large and expensive, and not in many hands, we hope this Series of Evidence will be deemed acceptable to many who otherwise would not have had an opportunity of perusing it.

Our Readers will have perceived a marked feature of difference between the manner as well as the matter of the eleven Witnesses examined on this occasion. The Advocates for a Free Trade answer every question proposed to them with the greatest frankness and readiness, and confine themselves to the question alone. When difficulties are started by their Interrogators, they grapple with them, upon the broad principles of Political Economy for their basis, and illustrate the truth and application of these principles by their previous local experience. The Advocates of the Restrictive System, on the other hand, when they are asked questions which seem to lead them to commit themselves, either pretend that they are not prepared to answer immediately, or claim for their favorite theories an exception to the general rule of Politico-Economical maxims, or sometimes

—380—

shift the subject altogether to the consideration of the East India Company's rights, which have never been called in question. The great end and purpose of these Examinations was to see whether English capital, skill, and enterprise, could not be advantageously employed in supplying these markets, without injury to the East India Company's Monopoly, and whether we could not and ought not to endeavour to open these markets to our own countrymen, rather than let a large branch of them, not available even to the Company, be wholly occupied by the Americans.

The various difficulties started by the advocates of monopoly and exclusive privileges, have some of them at least the merit of being ingenious; and their utter futility serves one good purpose,—to demonstrate the weakness of the cause they were intended to prop up. Having from day to day pointed out the most prominent features of the Evidence as published, we have occasion now only for a very few additional remarks. The riotous disposition of English seamen resolved itself into the disorderly conduct of the crews of the Company's own Ships, composed of the worst description of men, and let loose in bands by the Company's own servants in circumstances peculiarly liable to create disturbance. The well-conducted and much-favoured Americans, these "second sort" of Englishmen, turn out to be one half real Englishmen, the very race of men so much dreaded by the Monopolists; and the American Traders are found to thrive well with merely the protection of a Consul, under the countenance of the East India Company. It being therefore impossible to draw a visible line of distinction between Englishmen and Americans engaged in the China Trade, recourse is had to other pretexts. It is supposed that these Chinese, who at one time could not well discriminate between the two nations, would on the arrival of ships belonging to the English, Free Traders, be filled with strange notions, that never entered their heads before, on the arrival of American ships. It is imagined that the Teagatherers in the interior of the country would know before-hand (whether by instinct or couriers despatched overland, is not hinted) of the number of British Ships about to arrive; and that they would believe in spite of facts and the most positive contradiction, that these vessels were all as large as Company's ships. Full of these notions partly prophetic and partly imaginary and erroneous, they would prepare for the coming demand by manufacturing by means of adulteration a greater quantity of tea than usual to fill the extra quantity of England ships (not a second sort of them) coming to receive it. Thus the quality of the Tea would be injured to increase the quantity; and from the perverse nature of the Chinese it would be difficult, it is apprehended, to restore that valuable commodity to its present excellent quality. This admirable theory, if founded on circumstances well attested, would be extremely puzzling to persons not intimately acquainted with the habits of the Teagatherers in the interior of China; but Sir T. Metcalfe, when questioned a little more closely as to the grounds on which he forms his opinions, does not remember any instances where the variation in the demand was attended with any such effects. He does not even know on what the quality of the Tea depends,—on soil, season, or cultivation. His is not a vulgar theory founded on experience of past events, but the genuine offspring of his own imagination.

If the trade were opened, this circumstance and the expected arrival of Ships in consequence, would be carefully concealed from the Chinese by the Traders at Canton, for their own interest in order not to raise the market; and as the Chinese have, we believe, no agents in England, it might easily, and we are told, it has been done, on other occasions. The report of their coming is not therefore likely to be detrimental nor to precede themselves. A greater demand for Tea, would perhaps induce the Chinese to increase the quantity; but as merchants dealing in that article and judges of its value, would give a greater or less price according to the quality, the Chinese dealers would soon find it their interest not to deteriorate their article, when a good article would produce as much profit and be sure of finding a ready sale. They would find that there is a balance of profits no way advantageous in sacrificing the quality of a commodity for the sake of quantity.

Sir T. Metcalfe is of opinion that the Teas imported to Europe by American merchants is of inferior quality to that imported by the Company, at least to the Black Tea so imported. It is far from probable, however, that the people of Europe would consume a worse kind of Tea on account of the greater quantity of shipping engaged in the trade: on the contrary the increased importation, the diminution of price, and the greater choice presented, would render the consumers more fastidious and difficult to please. The importers would see the necessity of being very particular in their selections at the China market; and whatever temptation the increased demand might present to the Chinese to adulterate the article by the intermixture of noxious herbs, that temptation, where tea itself grows as readily perhaps any other plant, could not be so great as the temptation to adulteration now in England where tea is at an enormous price and cannot be made to grow. The health of the Public is in greater danger therefore from the existing restrictions than from free trade.

But setting aside the Tea Trade, which has been unnecessarily introduced we think, and dwelt upon more there was any occasion for, since it is not intended to interfere with the exclusive privileges of the Company, at least till their right expires,—there are many articles of British manufacture which might be introduced into the East, with a fair prospect of an increasing market, and several branches of trade between China and India and other parts of the world which it is not the wish or interest of Company to monopolize, and which are therefore left to other States who are now finding employment for their subjects and their shipping, and cherishing their national resources while ours are at the same time gradually melting away. Let the national honour and the rights of the Company be kept sacred; but if by an unforeseen change of circumstances, privileges that were intended to be exclusively enjoyed by the Company, are unavoidably carried away by other nations, justice demands that the nation should be relieved from these fetters which indeed press it down but are of no advantage to the party they were meant to favor. The Company cannot desire that the Government should stand to the mere letter of a contract where it is found in practice impolitic, injurious to the bulk of the nation, benefitting, if it does benefit at all, only a few, and the fruits of it almost entirely carried away by foreigners, contrary to the interest of both parties.

London, May 18, 1821.—Our readers will find, in another column, the Decree of the KING of Portugal, announcing his resolution to transfer his Court to the City of Lisbon, which for want of room we could only allude to yesterday. The Decree is dated the 7th of March, but its existence was not known till the 17th; and it is understood that as in the case of the Revolution, the practice of ante-dating was resorted to.

Our intelligence from Rio de Janeiro comes down to the 21st, when preparations were making, with the utmost activity, for the departure of the Royal Family. Various days are named for the time of the departure, but none later than the 12th of April. Some however, it is said, entertained a belief that notwithstanding all these preparations, the Decree would not be acted on.

That the removal of the Royal Family to Europe may be felt by the people of Rio Janeiro, and the English, French, and Germans settled there, we can easily believe; and that some of them may in consequence remove to Europe is also possible enough. But we do not believe that any serious alarm can be felt by them for their personal safety. Neither do we consider the story, "that the departure of the KING was occasioned by the defection of a conspiracy to overturn the present Government; that his sailing would be the signal for a new Revolution; and that the provinces of the Brazils would declare themselves independent of the mother country" as entitled to any regard. It is well known that the great cause of the Brazilian Revolution, was the necessity felt for assimilating Brazil to Portugal. The immense disproportion between the numbers of blacks and whites, constitutes an essential difference between Brazil and most of the Spanish

408 Friday, October 5, 1821.

—381—

Colonies, and must be taken into consideration in all our speculations, as to the possibility of any endeavour on the part of the Brazilians to declare themselves independent of the mother country.

We do not wish to insinuate, that in the act of adhesion, by which the KING ratified on oath all the acts of the Portuguese Cortes, there was any insincerity, though the barefaced perjury with has been witnessed in Italy, may well warrant some scepticism on this score. Have the Portuguese Diplomats at the different Courts of Europe been filling his MAJESTY with hopes of the great things which were to be done for absolute Sovereigns by the Emperors ALEXANDER and FRANCIS, and that he had only to present himself in Europe, to obtain military aid from them against his rebellious subjects?

We refer our readers to a letter from Madrid of the 3d inst. and our extracts from the French Papers, for some important information respecting Spain.

It appears that the insurrection, of which MARINO is at the head, is rather formidable, and that he has hitherto succeeded in frustrating the attempts of the Generals employed to take him. We suspect, however, that the news of the abandonment by the two EMPERORS of their design to invade Spain, will soon produce a material alteration in the situation of this militant Priest.

The reported defalcation of 650,000l. of the French Loan, on account of which it is said, Don DOMINGO DE TORRES, the Treasurer General, has been deprived of his office, if true is a singular circumstance. We can hardly suppose the existence of private peculation to such an amount; and we are unwilling to give expression to the suspicions to which the idea of any other appropriation naturally gives rise.

The eagerness with which THE COURIER lays hold of the accounts from Spain, as affording a proof of the sagacity of his prognostications, and as a ground of hope that events are hastening to a crisis, is curious enough. "Who," says he "have proved the true prophets, with respect to this unhappy country—they who bade us look with admiration upon the sublime spectacle of a Constitutional Government established without bloodshed; or we, who pronounced this exultation premature, and told our opponents to wait till the practical effects of the new system began to develop themselves?" Is it possible to carry assurance farther than this? Who first disturbed this sublime spectacle? Does not every one know that the tranquillity of Spain was first disturbed by the Manifestoes issued against that country by the Emperor ALEXANDER and his Confrerie, and the alarm to which the invasion which had been resolved on could not fail to give rise? Then the priests, and the rest of those who formerly fatigued on abuses, began to entertain sanguine hopes of the return of the old system of pillage and misgovernment. That such extensive reforms, as those which have taken place under the Spanish Revolution could be carried into execution without producing much discontent, no man of sense could ever for a moment suppose.

We certainly are not surprised that the Spaniards, under the influence of the alarm occasioned by the threats of invasion, and with the example of Naples and Piedmont before them, should be guilty of excesses. What people in such a situation could avoid excesses? Never, however, do we believe was a more decided disposition manifested to guard against every thing like violence or cruelty than has been uniformly manifested by the leaders in the Spanish Revolution, up to the very period when the mines charged by the Holy Alliance began to be sprung around them. To expect that in the state of agitation to which the attempts at counter-revolution necessarily give rise, they should on all occasions be complete masters of their passions, is to expect them to be more than men. Who can wonder that a people in such a state of excitement should fall into excesses, or even be occasionally guilty of cruelty?

But to hear those who approved of the thanks given to the Manchester Magistrates for an outrage against a peaceable and unoffending population, complaining bitterly of the excesses of the Spanish Constitutionalists in the present conjuncture, is really much

too gross a piece of hypocrisy. We regret as much as it is possible to regret the excesses which, under a strong popular excitement, cannot fail to be committed; but we cannot help at the same time looking to the chief cause of the excitement. The Holy Alliance and their abettors in this and other countries, are the great cause of whatever excesses have taken and may take place. We recommend to THE COURIER the perusal of the "Mad Ox" of MR. COLERIDGE, written during a former attempt to drive a people to madness, in order to take advantage of it, where he will see the system now pursued by himself and some others with respect to Spain, painted to the life.

The feeling of the public on the subject of the Manchester Outrage is not of a temporary nature: it is no speculative inquiry on remote abuses; but a simple question, whether a number of individuals can be slaughtered in this country of boasted justice, without legal investigation as to the means and circumstances which brought them to a violent end. There now yawns a hideous chasm in the administration of justice. Time cannot close it—the liberties of the country may. We might, indeed, point out a CURTIUS whom it would well become to leap into the gulf; but self-devotion is not of the Ministerial virtues; and when we are to witness a human sacrifice, "*pletuntur Achivi.*"

The single fact of the Magistrates having employed the Yeomanry, is a signal instance of blameable indiscretion, and one that, being attended with such disastrous consequences, should have forbade Lord SEDGWICK's eager expression of praise and approval. The Yeomanry was the last force that should have been employed: it is notorious that in manufacturing districts the masters and men live on terms of mutual distrust, ill blood, and hostile confederation against each other—the Yeomanry are generally composed of the former description, the Mob of the latter—thus the duty of dispersing the multitude was entrusted to those whose passions might reasonably be supposed inflamed by feelings of private and personal hostility.—The result is too well known. Lord LONDONDERRY states, that the events of that day drew blood, not in blushes to his cheeks for the remorseless military execution inflicted on an unarmed flying mob, but blood from his heart for what, his Lordship can best explain:—

Extract of a Letter from Rio de Janeiro, dated March 2, 1821:—"A revolution has taken place here. I was in the square, and saw the PRINCE and all the Nobles sign the Constitution. The joy on this occasion was indescribable, and it was the greatest sight I ever saw in my life. There were illuminations for twelve successive nights; and all persons agreed that this was the best piece of good fortune that ever befel us. Every one was wishing joy to the Prince."

By late accounts from St. Helena, intelligence has been received in town of the EX-EMPEROR being seriously indisposed, indeed so much so that he had kept his bed for a fortnight or three weeks. A passenger, who is arrived in town from the vessel which brought the information, on the authority of one of BUONAPARTE's attendants, confirms the intelligence, and adds, that BUONAPARTE was so extremely unwell, that his dissolution was thought likely. He was not able to retain any thing on his stomach.

Yesterday was a holiday at the Bank (Queen CAROLINE's Birthday), consequently no money business was transacted.

A letter from Dover, dated May 17, says—"A melancholy catastrophe happened here last evening, which excited considerable feeling in the beholders. Five vessels arrived in the Roads from Calais; and as a boat with passengers from one of them was coming down towards the shore, she was ran foul of by another vessel, and sunk immediately. The passengers and boat's crew (15 in number) clung to the tackling of the latter vessel, and were all, with the exception of one, picked up by boats which came to their assistance, after remaining in the water some minutes, and being much bruised. The person drowned was a fine young man named Louis Jacobs; he had a large quantity of gold about him, which is supposed to have sunk him before he could grasp a rope."

—382—

The Domestic Hearth.

The camp may have its fame, the court its glare,
 The theatre its wit, the board its mirth:
 But there's a calm, a quiet haven, where
Bliss flies for shelter,—the domestic hearth!
 If this be comfortless, if this be drear,
 It need not hope to find a haunt on earth:
 Elsewhere we may be reckless, gay, caress'd;
 But here, and only here, we can be *bless'd!*
 Oh! senseless, soulless, worse than both, were he
 Who, slighting all the heart should hoard with pride,
 Could waste his nights in losel revelry.
 And leave his bosom's partner to abide
 The anguish women feel who love, and see
 Themselves deserted, and their hopes destroy'd:
 Some doting one, perhaps, who hides her tears,
 And struggles at a smile when he appears!

London, May 19, 1821.—The discussion on the Ordnance Estimates last night, will, we suppose, be called, as usual, a *friolons and vexations* attempt to impede the public business. This sort of opposition is, no doubt, vexations enough to Ministers, for it brings their professions of economy to a test which, unfortunately for them, they are utterly unable to bear. They cut but poor figure in the close fight in which they have lately been engaged, and they have received some thrusts in it, the effects of which they will feel for a long time, however much they may attempt to dissemble it.

Mr. ROBERT WARD for instance, with the help of numerous poetical quotations, can deliver a very plausible and a very ornate statement; but unfortunately when this statement comes to be taken to pieces, it turns out to be erroneous in almost all its parts. A close examination shows that the boasted economy of his department, existed only in his imagination; and that it is truly, as was stated by Mr. HUME, the most wastefully conducted of the whole.

One subject formed a prominent part of the discussion of last night, namely, the wasteful system on which our Colonies are managed. Here every pretext is anxiously laid hold of for continuing a large expenditure; and we contrive so to manage matters, that colonies which, while they belonged to other Powers produced even a revenue to them after paying all charges, are a heavy burden to us. But how can it be otherwise, when, as in the Cape for instance, a Governor is allowed nearly twice as much as Lord LONDONDERRY himself? No part of our system requires revision so much as that which relates to our colonies.

We repeat it, Ministers must be brought to a close engagement if any good is to be done, and much good will undoubtedly follow from the course which has been pursued with regard to them. If ever another Manchester outrage requires the aid of Lord LONDONDERRY's eloquence, he may again have the same command of assertions, and may deliver them in the same loud and confident tone; but whatever might be the case with regard to his majority in the House, the country would not so easily forget the story of the three repeated readings of the Riot Act and the two cart loads of stones.

We yesterday received a Lisbon Mail, bringing papers to the 4th instant. The *Diario* of the Regency contains various articles, proclamations, &c. relative to the expected return of the KING. The following extracts must tend to remove all doubts, we should think, of the sincerity of his MAJESTY's determination to re-visit Europe:—

Rio Janeiro, April 1.—I have the satisfaction to assure you that the Royal Family depart immediately after the delivery of the Princess. It is not yet known who are the persons that will accompany their Royal Highnesses, but their number cannot be great, if it be true that they are to embark in the corvette MARIA DA GLORIA, and with another corvette as escort.

Lisbon, May 1.—Senhor JOAQUIM DA COSTA E SILVA has written a letter to the Conde de Sampayo (dated April 29,) in which

he states, that he has received from the hands of the Captain of the frigate MARIA DE GLORIA, who arrived at Lisbon two days before an Order, in the name of his MAJESTY, to the following effect:—

"Most illustrious Senhor—His Majesty the KING having determined to depart from this Court immediately after the happy accouchement of the PRINCESS ROYAL, his MAJESTY has been pleased that you should be ordered to prepare every thing necessary relative to the royal stables, for his reception.

"Senhor DA COSTA having, however, previously resigned his office, on account of ill health, and the Regency having appointed another in his room, he has received for answer, that they are much surprised that he should now wish to resume his functions, and finally, orders him to communicate to the actual Intendant of the royal stables all the instructions which he may have, and which may be necessary for the purpose.

Cortes, April 30.—Senhor CASTELLO BRANCO said, that considering the great attention which the act of his MAJESTY, containing the Oath to the Constitution, merited, it ought to be seen that it was in due form. Senhor MIRANDA much objected to the word "approve," in which he was supported by Senhor BORGES CARNEIRO and others, who thought his MAJESTY ought merely to swear, without having the right to approve or sanction a compact formed by the sovereignty of the nation. These observations, and those of some other Members, were generally applauded by the people in the galleries. It was resolved to take the opinion of the Cortes on the subject; and that the Deputies from Madeira should immediately take the oath, that they might take part in the debate. It was then decided unanimously, that the Assembly protested against the words, 'NOSSEN SENHOR, VASSALLOS, SANCIONAR and APPROVAR,' which the Ministers employed in the Decree, Act of taking the Oath, and Notice sent to the Government, as being contrary to the bases of the Constitution, and to the universal public law."

The Company's ships DUKE OF YORK and WARREN HASTINGS arrived off Portland yesterday. The WARREN HASTINGS left China the 5th January, and St. Helena the 26th March.—The DUKE OF YORK left China the 12th January, and St. Helena the 1st April. The day previous to her leaving St. Helena, the ships GENERAL HEWITT, MARCHIONESS OF ELY, and LADY CAMPBELL arrived there.

The three new churches about to be erected at Leeds are to cost 100,000/- each. Two of them are to be built from the designs, and under the direction of architects from London.

Match to do One Hundred Miles in Twenty-four Hours.—This match was undertaken on Thursday, by Mr. Pendergrast, a yeoman, in Oxfordshire, for a stake of 200 guineas.—The pedestrian had trained for the match during the last month, the ground over which he travelled was a circle of five miles from Woodridge, Oxon, of turf and road; he started at four o'clock in the morning, and performed the first five miles in 48 minutes, he continued to mend upon his pace until he did 25 miles in 10 minutes under four hours; he halted an hour, ate a hearty breakfast of chops, and then proceeded on at between five and six miles an hour, until he had done 40 miles, when he halted about two hours; and at two o'clock he had gone a mile over half the distance. He kept on steadily, and did the next 20 miles in four hours, when he again took refreshment and slept; he had seven hours to do the remaining 30 miles, he kept on at the rate of five miles an hour until he had completed 90 miles, when he fell lame; he had something under three hours to do the next ten miles in, but he could only reach the 92d mile, when he was obliged to resign the Herculean labour. It was even betting on the event.

A most awful instance of sudden death occurred about two o'clock yesterday afternoon in Fleet-street. As a Gentleman and Lady were walking arm in arm, towards St. Dunstan's Church, on a sudden he gave a start and exclaimed, "O Lord, what's the matter?" and instantly fell down speechless and insensible. He was carried into the shop of a chemist, nearly opposite, where every necessary attention was rendered, and two or three other Medical Gentlemen who were sent for came, but to no purpose, as he never breathed, nor shewed the smallest signs of life.

PARLIAMENTARY.

—383—

Minutes of Evidence.

Taken before a Select Committee of the House of Lords—the Marquis of Lansdowne in the Chair.

EVIDENCE OF WILLIAM FAIRLIE, Esq.

— You have resided for a considerable Time in the East?
About Thirty Years.

During what Period of Time?
From the Year 1780 to 1810.

In what Capacity?

As a Merchant and Agent at Calcutta, having very large Connections with the Government in Contracts for the Army, and otherwise.

You have not resided in the East since the last Renewal of the East India Company's Charter?

No, I have not.

Have you still any Connection with the Trade of the East as a Merchant?

I have; I am an East India Agent.

Does your Experience of those Countries formerly, and your Connection with the Trade at present, enable you to form an Opinion as to the Effect of the Removal of the Restrictions which existed upon private Trade under the former Charter of the East India Company, upon the East India Trade in general, and more particularly upon the Export of British Manufactures to the East?

The Export of British Manufactures has been greatly increased, no doubt, since the Licence Trade and the Alteration under the Charter, particularly in a Thing totally unexpected, Cotton Manufactures.

Do you conceive that that increased Export of British, and particularly of Cotton Manufactures, would probably have taken place without the Removal of the Restrictions before referred to?

It certainly would not to so great an Extent under the Restrictions of the former Charter; but it might have done so, had the Company been more liberal in allowing Goods to go, as they sometimes did, with particular Licensees, in Country Ships; but the Company were very tenacious of their Privilege.

Have you any Means of judging what Proportion of the British Manufactures exported since the last Renewal of the Charter, has found its Way into the Consumption of the Native Inhabitants?

There has been nothing new, I fancy, that the Natives have used, but the manufactured Cotton Goods; most of the other Articles they make for themselves that is, for the common Use of the Country. Cotton manufactured Goods, I think, are the only Articles which may be said to be new Articles with them since that Time.

You consider that a great Proportion of the Cotton Goods recently exported, has been for the Use of the Native Inhabitants?

As far as Europeans require it, they also use a great deal of British Manufacture, which they did not before; they made use of the Indian Manufacture, which are now found to be much dearer; but the greatest Part is for the Natives; the Quantity is so large, Europeans cannot have used them.

Does the same Observation apply to the Exportation of Woollens?

That has increased, no doubt, from the Extension of the Company's Territories to the Northern Countries, but by no means equal to the Cotton Manufactures, because they manufacture a great deal of Woollen Goods themselves in the Northern Countries.

You are of Opinion, then, that wherever any Accession of Territory has been made by the Company, an increased Demand hardly fails to be occasioned for British Manufactures?

Some Increase, but small; many of the Countries are poor, and they have Manufactures of their own, at present, that answer their Purpose in some Degree; but coarse Woollens, I think, would sell to a considerable Extent in Time? it must be a Work of Time.

Are you aware, from your Knowledge of the East, of the Existence of any Prejudices in the Native Population which would present a material Obstacle to the Extension of a Demand for the Manufactures of this Country?

None, I believe, to either the Manufacture of Woollen or Cotton.

Are you aware of any?

I am not aware of any Objection that would be made by the Natives to either Woollens or Cottons; they have been used by them a long Time.

Are you aware of any Objection to the Consumption of any other Produce of British Manufacture?

Not to the Manufacture of Iron or Metals of that Kind; there is to the Use of some other Things, such as Provisions; I know of none

to Manufactures generally, unless there may be perhaps to Leather: I am not aware of any other: Cow-Leather the Hindus may object to.

Do you conceive that the Establishment of a Central Depot in that Part of the World, in the Nature of a free Port, such as that understood to be now established at Singapore, under the Protection of this Country, would be attended with beneficial Consequences to Trade?

Very much so to the Trade of India. I consider that one great Advantage of having a Settlement on the Eastern Side of the Straits of Malacca was, that the Traders, the Buggiss and Malays, had an Objection to go through the Straits of Malacca, if they could meet with a Market for Goods nearer Home. A Settlement nearly similar to Singapore, but under a Native Prince, was established formerly at Rhio, and had those Advantages which Singapore now will have; it was desirable to the Native Trader to come to Rhio without going further. Singapore will, I believe, be a much more extensive and a much more considerable Port, being under the Protection of the British, than Rhio was.

Does Rhio still exist as a free Port?

It does; but I believe there is little or no Trade there now.

Will you state to what Ports Eastward of the East India Company's Dominions, you have exported British Manufactures directly, since you have been engaged in that Trade?

The Chief Port was Batavia; from thence they are distributed all over the Eastern Islands; some of the Ships that have gone out have called at those Ports themselves and at Manilla.

Has it ever come to your Knowledge, in the course of your Acquaintance with the Trade of the East, that any Obstacle to trading with any of the Countries or Islands Eastward of the Company's Dominions, has arisen from a determined Indisposition to admit the Trade upon the Part of the Native Governments of those Countries?

Not on the Part of the Native Governments.

Are you aware of any Manufactury of Woollens having recently taken place in Great Britain with a View to the Market of Thibet?

I have understood, and indeed know, that there has been some Manufacture for the Tartars beyond the Thibet Mountains, from a Sample of their Clothing which has come to this Country, a Species of Cap; and they have imitated them so well here, that I understand they are likely to answer the Purpose.

Has that taken place for a sufficient time to permit you judge of the Result?

It is only within a few Weeks that they have the Article manufactured; it has come through the Gouvernments in India to the Directors here.

Have you had any Commercial Transactions with Cochin China and Siam?

We have.

In what has it consisted?

Chiefly in the same Articles that are ordered for the Eastern Islands.

Was it, upon the whole, a productive Trade?

It was advantageous to the Extent it went, but that was but small.

Do you suppose it to be capable of Extension?

I dare say it might be, there have been so many Articles from hence that might be sent there; such as Birmingham Articles, and particularly in the very cheap Cotton Manufactures; there is now an Export of about Two hundred thousand yearly of Cotton Goods, where none was sent before.

Have you had any Communication recently with those Countries?

No, I have had none since I have been in England, which is Ten Years. I am not engaged as a Trader now.

Have you understood that Cochin China is thickly peopled?

Not, I fancy, like China itself; but I believe it is settled as well as the neighbouring Countries of Siam and Pegu, and all those Countries: they are well settled Countries, as far as Communication has been had with the Coast.

The Witness is directed to withdraw.

Ordered, That this Committee be adjourned to Monday next, One o'Clock.

EVIDENCE OF JOHN CHRISTOPHER WEGUELIN, Esq.

In what Business have you been principally concerned?

In the Russia Trade.

Can you state to the Committee, what has lately been the State of the Trade between Russia and Asia, particularly as affected by any Demand for the Chinese Market?

The Trade between Russia and China is entirely carried on at Kiachta, and is solely in the Hands of Russian Merchants, so that any British Merchant living at St. Petersburgh can only form some Judge,

Calcutta Journal.—Vol. 5.—No. 264.

—384—

ment of the Demand from China, by the Demand for any Foreign Product or Manufacture that may be brought to St. Petersburg. I do not apprehend, from any thing that I know upon the Subject, particularly as I have been Twenty Years from Russia, that the Trade with China has either diminished or increased in any material Degree.

You are still in the Russia Trade?

I am. The great Articles that are bartered at Kiachta are Furs and Peltry; the Furs come mostly from the Russian Islands between Kamtschatka and the North-west Coast of America, as also from Siberia, and some which come from Canada and Hudson's Bay, that are sent from hence to Petersburg, and bought by the Russia Merchants to carry to Kiachta. The Article next in consequence is Cloth, the most of which are Prussian and Polish Cloths, they being of an ordinary Quality, and cheaper than the low Cloths from this Country can be afforded. There are various other Articles, Worsted Stuffs, Coarse Linens, taned Hides, Sheep and Lamb Skins, Cattle, &c. The Articles that are received in return principally are Teas, Raw and Manufactured Silk, though the Raw is prohibited on the Part of the Chinese, but it finds its Way into Russia; Silk and Cotton Manufactured Goods, Raw and Manufactured Cotton, Porcelain of all Sorts, Sugar-candy, Tobacco, Rhubarb, Musk, &c. The Value of those Goods was stated in a Report, which the Committee of the House of Lords published last Year, of the Year 1816, and which I think amounted in that Year to about Six Millions of Roubles, Imports and Exports, the Duties on which were 637,000 Roubles; but there appears in that Report a Mistake to have crept in, for in the Year 1817, the Sum attached to Kiachta is a very trifling one; while on the contrary there is a very large Sum attached to a place called Ust Kamenogorsk, which probably may belong to Kiachta. There are Lists come over lately of Two subsequent Years, 1818 and 1819, but which have been given in by the Person who received them to the Committee of the House of Commons, and I could not procure them in Time to produce a Note from them. The Year 1816 was a very low Year, the Trade amounting according to this Statement to only Six Millions of Roubles; whereas in looking to Mr. Cox's Russian Discoveries, there is a Statement there of the Trade at Kiachta, in the Year 1777, which amounted the Exports and Imports, to £2,868,000, and the Exchange being at that Time Forty-three Pence per Rouble, made the Trade in 1777 Double what it was in the Year 1816; but I think the subsequent Year 1817 may have been considerably more, because in the 1816 the new Russian Tariff appeared, by which a Number of Goods were permitted to be imported into Russia, which before had been prohibited, such as some Sorts of Cloth, &c.; and in 1820 a subsequent Russian Tariff permitted the Importation of our ordinary Cloths and Manufactured Cotton Goods, so that I apprehend the following Years will have increased considerably the Trade with the Chinese through that Medium, which must at all Times be very consequential, because the Chinese supply the Russians entirely with Teas of different Kinds, and as these consume a great deal, and are a very growing Nation, of course that Article must continue to increase. There are some Articles, however, which of late Years have rather decreased. I think the Quantity of Cotton Goods brought from China is much less than used to be, as the Russians import now such very large Quantities of Cotton Twist from England, that they make Cottons at a cheaper Rate than they can import them from the Chinese; likewise the Value of their Furs, both from their Possessions Eastward of Kamtschatka to the North-west Coast of America and their own Furs from Siberia, as well as ours from Hudson's Bay, and Canada, has increased so much of late Years, that the Chinese will not take such Quantities of them as they used in former Times to do.

You are understood to have stated, that Cloth formed one of the principal Articles of Export through Russia into China?

Yes.

Was any great Proportion of that Cloth of Prussian and Polish Manufacture?

It was.

Some Portion, however, you stated had been of British Manufacture?

Some Portion, but I apprehend not of ordinary Cloths.

Can you form any Idea what Quantity of Cloths have been exported?

No, I cannot.

Is not the Consumption of Tea in Russia confined to the higher Classes?

It is very generally extended through the higher and the middling Classes, and a good deal among the lower Classes.

Do you know what is the relative Price of Tea of the same Quality this Country and in Russia?

I have generally considered, that it was cheaper in Russia than in this Country.

Taking the Duty into Consideration?

Yes.

Is the Duty on Tea in Russia heavy?

I do not know exactly how that is; the Duty generally appears to be about Ten per Cent. on the different Articles; but the only Mode by which I can judge, is the Six hundred and thirty-seven thousand Roubles, being the Duty on Six Millions.

Have you reason to think that the Consumption of Tea among the inferior Classes is increasing in Russia?

Yes, I think it is; there is one Circumstance which probably may account for the Value of the Exports and Imports at Kiachta appearing small, while at the same Time it may be considerably larger than it appears to be, in consequence of the Mode in which the Barter is made, which is by the Russians and the Chinese fixing a Price for the Articles between themselves, so that they do not sell to each other, but they barter, and they may probably by that Means reduce the Value of the Article, in order to save something in the Duties. From what I have understood from Gentlemen who know more of the Matter than I do, a Chinese says, here is a Chest of Tea which is worth so much, and he fixes a Price upon it; the Russian says, I have so many Furs, and so much Cloth, and then they agree to barter the one against the other; which is a Reason why it would seem that the Sums are almost always nearly the same, of the Exports and the Imports; and therefore it is possible the actual Value may be greater than the nominal Value as put down on these Lists.

How far do the Charges of Transport from Petersburg to Kiachta enhance the Value of the Goods?

I cannot take upon myself to say, as the British Merchants established at Petersburg have no right to trade in the Interior of the Country; and in consequence having once sold their Goods at the Port, they are not intimately acquainted with the Charges of Transport, or the Duties which afterwards take place.

Are they taken by Mules, or by Water Carriage?

Part of the Way by Water-Carriage and Part by Land-Carriage according to the Season of the Year. If it is in the Summer Time, they are sent a good deal by Water-Carriage; but in Winter by Land-Carriage.

Is not the Trade of Kiachta confined to particular Seasons of the Year?

Yes, the Fair is generally in the Month of February.

Is it only annual?

Annual.

For what Period of Time does it last?

I should imagine for a Couple of Months?

Are you aware under what Restrictions the Trade is placed by the Chinese Government?

No, I am not.

Do you conceive that any large Proportion of the Woollen Goods that are transported from Petersburg to Kiachta are of the Manufacture of the Russian Empire.

None that I know of, except coarse Linens, and probably some ordinary and low Cloths.

Is there any particular Article that you are aware of in which there has been any considerable Increase of Import to Kiachta recently?

If any, I think it is in Cloths, particularly in Prussian and Polish Cloths, as they stand cheap, and the Duties are less upon them than upon Cloths coming from England.

Have you understood that there has been lately any considerable Increase of the Manufactures of Manchester imported?

I should imagine there must have been an Increase lately in the Import of Cotton Goods from England, in consequence of the Permission of the Russian Government for them to be admitted generally into Russia since the Year 1820.

Do you conceive that those Articles form any considerable Item in the ports to Kiachta?

No, I should not think so as regards Cotton Goods; but I beg to observe it must be extremely difficult for a Person to offer a decided Opinion upon that Subject, for the Goods that come to the Port of Petersburg are dispersed over the Country; a great Part of them go to different Fairs and are bought there, so that hardly any Person can know to what Places they afterwards go. To the Fairs at Nishnei, Novgorod, and Irbit, considerable Quantities of the manufactured Goods go; and they are bought by Traders, who may carry them where they like, so that it is difficult to ascertain what Quantity goes to Kiachta; it can be ascertained only by a List of actual Goods bartered with the Chinese against Commodities. That probably might be procured, but I have never seen any thing of the Kind.

Are you aware of any particular Article of Manchester Manufacture being in peculiar Demand at Kiachta?

No, I am not.

Friday, October 5, 1821.

—385—

Are you able to form any Opinion whether the Yorkshire Cloths could be furnished to that Market at a cheaper Rate than the Prussian Cloths now are?

I do not think they could. It is possible, in the present Moment of Depreciation of their Value, that they might; but in the general State of Things I do not think they could, for I recollect at the Period when I was in Russia, the Yorkshire Manufacturers were very desirous of making such Cloths as were fit for the Kiachta Market, and they endeavoured to do it, but they found they could not furnish them at so cheap a Rate as the Prussians did.

The Witness is directed to withdraw.

EVIDENCE OF SIR THEOPHILUS METCALFE, BARONET.

You have resided during a considerable Period in the East? I have been Twenty-one Years in the Service of the Company.

During that Time, where have you principally resided? In China principally, at Canton.

Will you state to the Committee what Inconveniences, or whether any Inconveniences would in your Opinion arise to the Trade of the East India Company in China, were British-built Ships belonging to private Merchants admitted, under such Regulations as might be deemed expedient, to trade between the Port of Canton and other Parts of the World, with the Exception of the British Dominions?

I conceive considerable Inconvenience would arise, in the first Place, in keeping the Sailors in order, but I should think more particularly with respect to the Teas, in the Provision of the Investment, from the Circumstance that such an Addition of English Ships being reported to the Northern Provinces from whence the Tea comes, would occasion an Idea of their conveying the Whole to Europe, which we with all our Communications with the Hong Merchants could not remove: this for several Years would deteriorate the Quality by the Increase of the Quantity, which might again be obviated, probably, after Two or Three Years as far as the Quantity ceasing, but I am afraid it would require several Years to restore the Quality of it.

Why should an Impression of the Nature you describe, be produced by British Free Traders coming into the China Market for Tea, while it is not produced by the Free Traders of other Nations, who are equally at liberty to supply the Continent of Europe with Importations of Tea from Canton?

I conceive that the other Free Traders would be there also, that these would be in addition to them: but in the first Two or Three Years we should not be able to remove the Impression, that those Ships were not to carry the Tea to England: an Impression would be made. I speak from Experience, of Two or Three Ships being added to the Quantity which had been first expected, that it has raised that Impression in the Month of September or October, about the Time the Teas generally come down: that Impression has been raised by smaller Additions.

Does not the Knowledge of any Increase in the Number either of Ships of the United States, or of other Nations, produce a similar Effect?

I do not conceive that it is so generally known, the Numbers that are coming of other Ships, as the Number of the English generally is.

Is not that owing to the Circumstance of the peculiar Arrangements of the Company's Ships making it better known beforehand, what Number of those Ships will come?

No, I conceive the Chinese in the first Instance consider entirely what are coming on the English Account, being of the larger Trade, and that the others are considered as merely carrying off the Surplus. Their first Contracts and Engagements, are entirely to supply the English Trade, and the other Vessels generally take, I should almost say the Reserve, particularly in Black Teas.

You consider, then, the Tea imported either for the Continent of Europe, or for the Consumption of the United States, by American Merchants, of inferior Quality to the great Bulk of that consumed in England?

Of the Black Tea, certainly.

What Circumstances do you think there are, in the Supply and the Demand of the Chinese Market at Canton, which would prevent their adjusting themselves to each other after limited Time, like other Markets, to the joint Advantage of the Consumer and Producer?

I think they would be adjusted in a few Years, but the Quality of the Tea would scarcely be restored; it would take many Years to restore it. In increasing the Quantity, they would deteriorate the Quality of it, which would require some longer Period to restore it: the Trade would find its own Level in the Quantity, in the Course of Two or Three Years, in the Disappointment they would meet with, probably.

Why should not the Quality also, as far as Teas of a superior Quality can be produced in the Chinese Empire, adjust itself, as well as the Quantity, to the particular Demand for Qualities of different Descriptions?

As far as we are able to understand, there are Three Gatherings of Teas; the First being superior to the Second, and the Second to the Third; and they would mix so much larger a Quantity of the Third into the Superior, to increase the Quantitv, that the Quality of the general Parcel would be deteriorated. When the Intelligence was sent up the Country of the Number of Ships expected, they would consider all the English Ships of the same Size, Twelve hundred Tons, and there would be no convincing them they were of only Three or Four hundred Tons; we have frequently now to complain of the Quality of Tea being lost; and it is very difficult to restore it again, even by offering high Prices.

How have you been able to counteract the natural Desire that must exist of Adulteration for many Years past?

By the Trade and Monopoly we have; the immense Trade we have with them gives us the Power of reducing the Prices, which we have exerted in some Instances very strongly.

In the Years 1810 and 1811, the Quantity of Tea exported from Canton was Nineteen Millions; in the Years 1811 and 1812, the Quantity exported was Twenty-six Millions: Can you state, from your Experience, whether in 1812 the Quality of Tea was materially worse, and for any Number of succeeding Years?

I was in England in those Two Years; I cannot exactly state.

You have never heard any Report to that Effect?

No, I have not.

Within the Period of your Knowledge, has the Variation which appears from the Accounts to have taken place in a great many Seasons, between the Demand in those and the preceding Seasons, been attended with any of the Effects you have described?

I do not conceive it has been of that Consequence; the great Increase of the Ships has not been the Cause of the Difference. I do not at present remember any Instance where I could attribute it to that in my Time, certainly; I rather allude to the Novelty of those Ships coming, and the Report being spread.

Does the Quality of the Teas depend more upon the Nature of the Soil, or the Nature of Cultivation?

I am not able to answer that; I have an Impression that it is the same Plant which produces the Black and the Green, only the Difference of Soil and of Cultivation.

Would not those who furnished Tea to the Hong Merchants, immediately discover it was not to their own Advantage to effect that Detriment, and restore the Teas to their present Quality?

It would take Time to do so.

It would take One Season?

More than that, I conceive.

Would not they immediately discover that they got nothing by it, and regulate the Manufacture of Tea the next Season accordingly?

It might appear so to us, but it is not so; there is one Article of Souchong which has been in my Memory in former Years, which cannot now be procured.

It is still in the same Demand?

We have offered very high Prices to restore it, and have not been able to do so: having lost it, they do not seem to be able to restore it.

Are there any other Commercial Monopolies in Canton, except that enjoyed by the Hong Merchants?

Yes, I believe in almost every Article of Commerce; there is a large Body of Salt Merchants. In latter Years, endeavouring to bring the Price of Woollens to the Prime Cost and Charges, we endeavoured to get rid of the Hong, and to sell, if we could, to the Cloth Merchants themselves; we found again that there was a Monopoly amongst them, that we could not bring them to a Competition; it was necessary that such a Shop should have as many Shares in the Hundred, and such a Shop as many, and so on; so that I had no Doubt when I left them they must come back to the Hong.

Do you conceive that if British Free Ships were permitted to trade with the Port of Canton, any particular Inconvenience might be apprehended from the Character of the Seamen who might be employed in that Trade, other than that which is experienced from American Seamen employed in the free Trade of the United States?

No, I should not conceive there is more to be dreaded from English Seamen than from American Seamen. The Company's Ships had a very bad Class of Men in the Course of the War, but I think they have now a much better Class which are more troublesome in the Ships but less troublesome in China; they are men who conceive the Commander has not a Right to punish on board the Ship; but I think they are better behaved in Port: now we have got rid of the erroneous System we had got into, I do not know how it was introduced, of giving Liberty Days at Canton.

Under the existing System at Canton, you see no reason to apprehend any Disputes as likely to arise from the admission of British Vessels or of the United States?

No, there is always Danger to be apprehended of Disturbance in China, but no more from English Seamen than Americans; we are never free from the Apprehension of it.

Can you form any Opinion as to the Progress and present State of the American Trade with the Port of Canton?

It has fluctuated extremely during my Residence in China, sometimes greater and sometimes less. I should think at present it was rather on the Decline.

Has it not, upon the whole, however, considerably increased since the Period of your first going out to Canton?

It has.

How do you explain that Increase?

During the War they were the Carriers of the Trade to the Continent, and during the present Peace we have not had any foreign Ships there, except, I believe, Two Dutch and Three Swedes; the Swedes seem to have entirely relinquished; the Dutch are in hopes they shall continue: but as far as my Information goes upon it, one of the Merchants who has been much concerned with the Americans in Trade, I am told, has entirely given it up: he was the Man who sent the Tea to Holland.

Is that Howqua?

It is. I am told he has met with Losses, and relinquished it. I do not know it of my own Knowledge.

Do you conceive that there is any Reason why Vessels, of a smaller Tonnage than those usually employed by the East India Company, should not trade with the Port of Canton to the same or greater Advantage?

The Port Duties upon a small Ship, as far as regards the Present to the Emperor, is the same as upon the largest, and is very heavy, being 1,950 Taie (Three Taie to the Pound); every Ship, whether large or small, pays that Duty, about £650, independent of the Measure of the Ship, which is of less Amount, but that depends upon the Size.

Is that paid equally by Ships of all Nations?

Yes; they would then also experience much Difficulty with respect to Provisions. The whole of China is in a State of Corruption from beginning to end; and the Man who supplies the Ship is obliged to pay to the Officers of Government about 2,000 Dollars for each Ship; a large Ship, having 150 Men in it, he is enabled by his Profits to pay that Sum by the Expenditure of Provisions, but in a small Ship he cannot do it; and we have had many Difficulties with respect to some 600 Ton Ships, which the Company have sent, in getting Provisions for them.

In there any Demand in China likely to increase for other Articles besides Woollens?

No, I am not aware that there is any Demand. The Company have tried some Printed Cottons, which failed entirely, the Demand for them would be very small; even what they sent did not succeed.

To what Distance from Canton do you conceive the Manufactures imported by the East India Company are conveyed?

To express Miles I cannot, but nearly all over the Country, as far as the Tea Country, all which have any Communication through that means with Canton.

Do you think the Enterprise of Individual Chinese Merchants gave to the Chinese, resident in all Parts of the Chinese Empire, the Power of purchasing British Commodities?

I conceive they can be purchased by those who have the Power of purchasing them.

You conceive there is no Part of the Country in which British Manufacturers have not appeared?

There may be a Parts beyond the Reach of our Commerce altogether; I mean among those who communicate with Canton, I cannot say exactly the Line which should be drawn; but during the Embassy, I understand that British Cloths were seen in every Town they came through.

Are you enabled to state whether the Trade of the Company with British India is a losing or a gaining Trade?

I should rather think it has been a losing Trade taken by itself; it is not exactly under my Province or Knowledge, but by itself I conceive it has been a losing Trade: the China Trade has been a source of Profit to them.

Do you not think that although the Danes and Swedes failed in their Attempt to smuggle Tea into this Country, a considerable Quantity might be smuggled from France and Holland, through the superior Facilities which they can command?

I am told by the Tea-Brokers of this Country, that there has not been any Smuggling of late Years, and that they believe it is entirely stopped. I am told by them, that the sales of the Company are so regular, that they can instantly discover any Smuggling that has taken place; that the Consumption is so regular in the different Towns, that the Broker could give Information on that Point instantly if there was any Supply of that Nature.

Can you state whether the Monopolies among the Chinese are Monopolies which regard their Dealings with each other, as well as their Dealings with Foreign Nations?

Yes; in one Instance of a Sale of Iron, having disposed of it to Merchants a little way up from Canton one Season, on the Second Season I was told, in endeavouring to make the same Sale, that the regular Iron Merchants had made a Complaint to the Government, and that they could not step forward again.

The Witness is directed to withdraw,

Fisher's Voyage to the Arctic Regions.

The publication of this book having excited a considerable ferment in several quarters, and led to many erroneous reports, we feel called upon to preface our present extracts, with a few brief remarks. In consequence of its being viewed, perhaps, rather as an anticipation of Captain Parry's promised work, than as, what it truly appears to us to be, a whet to that enlarged entertainment, we are informed that the author was telegraphed from Sheerness, to attend the Admiralty, and account for some presumed breach of the rules under which all public expeditions are very properly conducted. By these, every person employed is bound, on returning home, to give up his journals, and memoranda at a certain latitude, and not to make any use of them till whatever the government chooses to sanction on the subject has been arranged. The manuscripts are then restored to their owners, to do with them whatever they please.

Mr. Fisher we can state, conforming as an officer and gentleman to these regulations, gave up his journal to Captain Parry, on the 29th of October last; and it was not returned to him till Saturday, the 21st of April. At four o'clock on that day it was placed in the hands of Messrs. Longman and Co. and though the next week was Easter, when it is no easy matter to get work done in London, so diligently and vigorously did that powerful house push the business, that the octavo volume, with its maps and wood engravings, which is the subject of these observations, was published on Monday, the 30th ultimo!! To persons unacquainted with the marvellous efforts of which the press, through the division of labour, is capable, and which are daily exhibited by the morning news papers, this may seem almost incredible: so it appeared to the lords of the admiralty; and Mr. Fisher was unjustly suspected of having kept a duplicate of his journal, or taken other means to disregard the injunctions of the service.

From our intimacy with most of the officers who were on the voyage, and from our personal knowledge of the circumstances attending the publication, we can take upon ourselves to affirm, that the rapid execution and appearance of his work were entirely owing to the exertions made to have a production, so likely to interest the public, brought out with all possible speed; and that the only injury in the case has been done to the author, whose rough memoranda, made under a thousand difficulties, have been given to the world with all their imperfections on their head, uncorrected, unpolished, and almost unread: which *en passant*, has occasioned that crudeness and multitude of errors, on which we animadverted in our last.

Having given this history of the affair, which is rather curious in a literary point of view, we have but one pleasant addition to make; it is to say (from the best private information), that when Mr. Fisher was questioned by the admiralty, their lordships were perfectly satisfied with the explanation afforded; and Mr. Croker, in an especial manner, did himself honour by the candour, impartiality, and liberality with which he viewed the case. As we know something of matters of this sort, and have not the good fortune to know Mr. Croker at all, we trust that this sincere testimony of applause to his public conduct, will neither displease him, nor be deemed of slight value by the community.

Europe Deaths.

At the College of Arms, London, in his 81st year, GEORGE HARISON, Esq. late Clarenceux King of Arms, and for more than forty years Treasurer of that Corporation.

At his seat at Enys, near Penry, on Wednesday night, the 11th of April, FRANCIS ENYS, Esq. aged 69. He retired to rest on Wednesday evening apparently in good health, and was found quite dead by his servant the next morning. Mr. Enys was most deservedly esteemed by his numerous friends, and respected by all who had the happiness of his acquaintance, or who knew his character.

On Friday, the 13th of April, at his seat at Antron Lodge, JOHN ROGERS, Esq. late Captain of his Majesty's Packet, the Portland, very deeply lamented by his family and friends.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—387—

Indian News.

Bombay, Sept. 8.—Major-General Sir John Malcolm, G. C. B. &c. arrived at this Presidency on Saturday last, in his way to Europe by the route of Egypt.

The gallant General will, on Friday morning next, be invested with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath. The ceremony will be performed at Government House by His Excellency the Honorable Sir C. Celville, G. C. B. &c.—*Bombay Courier.*

Akkars.—The following paragraphs are enclosed to us, by a Correspondent from the Upper Provinces, for publication.

Lahore.—Runjeet Singh is making warlike preparations on an extended scale, to enable him to open the Campaign against the distracted and divided Afghans with the greatest effect. Roshun Beg, and Ram Deen, who lately commanded Bodies of Infantry in the service of Holkar, have offered their services to Runjeet, and been accepted; but they failing to repair to Lahore, he has taken the trouble of sending a confidential Agent to search for them in the Dhukun. Through the mediation of Shubshar Chund, the Kot Kangruh Rajah, the petty Hindoo Rajahs in the Hills have obtained *tolerable* terms; half their revenues have generally satisfied Runjeet.

Oajeen.—Our late popular Soobadar, Sir John Malcolm, has left Malwah on his route homeward. The Nuwaubs Nusseer-ood-Dowlah and Muntuzm-ood-Dowlah, are talked of as the new Soobadars. The Nuwaub Muntuzm-ood-Dowlah is at present Soobadar of the Dhukun, with which Government he is well satisfied; and report says that like his predecessor Aurungzebe he has determined to fix his residence at Aurungabad, where *Sharub o Kubab, Khosher o Khoornee*, are to be the standing orders of the day. The Soobadars of Malwah have in general been able men; but Meer Jumla, Nizam-ool-Mook, and Sir John Malcolm, are undoubtedly the great names among them.

Gualior.—No legitimate, or as Buonaparte called them, those reigning “par le grace de Dieu” ever was in such a peck of troubles as the Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Sindiah finds himself thrust into, at this moment. A mutinous Army, an empty Exchequer, and no Credit, are things which would demand all the exertions of a “Soldat heureux”; how much more must it paralyze the feeble energies and the *rangree* Government of Dowlut Rao Sindiah.

Jozeh Sekundar (Joseph Alexander) who had usurped the districts lately in charge of John Babbiste, was lately brought to acknowledge the allegiance of Sindiah, in a manner which triumphantly establishes the professional reputation of the Ouse Champion, and places the Ouse Question on a rock of adamant, whence all the cavils of his brother Surgeons and the sneers of the *Damnwaz* cannot displace it. When Sindiah found that that neither the manœuvring of his Karbars, bribes, threats or insidious caresses were likely to be successful, he, as a dernier resort, told him that unless by a certain day he brought “the neck of obedience to the yoke of subjection,” he would send for the Oryzean Chief and the Serpent *Damun*, and five seers of genuine *Damnical Rice* of the crop of 1816, which being gently insinuated into his Camp, would in a few days make his whole force (7 Battalions) food for crows. Upon receiving this ultimatum, Jozeh Sekundur summoned a Council of War, where, after a tumultuous debate, it was unanimously resolved that either the learned Defender of the Oryzean Theory or the Serpent Damun might possibly be singly resisted, but that as they had coalesced, they were irresistible. The Maha Rajah was so delighted with this feat, that he sent a gold Collar for Damun, and confirmed the title conferred on his learned Guardian last year, Maun Singh Rao Pattunkur. Some people indeed affirm that the Hakeem Tureed Buhksh is going to the Hejaz, and that the success of this Oryzean scheme will lead to the appointment of a new Physician in Ordinary; but this wants confirmation.

LETTER I.

Remarks on *Carnaticus*.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

However reluctantly I enter into a subject, which may bear the semblance of prejudice in favour of the Service to which I have had the honor of belonging upwards of twenty years, I still feel that I should be shrinking from my duty, were I to allow the *insinuations* of *CARNATICUS* against the Bengal Native Army to pass by unnoticed. It is not my intention to offer any comments upon the general principles of his position; because I fully concur with him in the folly of placing an overweening confidence in our Native Troops. Nor am I so bigotted as to place the Bengal Sepoy upon a par with the British Soldier: God forbid that that day should ever arrive, when such an admission could be fairly warranted.

CARNATICUS, in the 2d paragraph of his Letter, remarks, “I thought I observed in our Native Army too generally the absence of those essential qualities without which men cannot be Soldiers; I mean bravery and bodily strength.” If this observation be levelled at the Madras Native Army, I am not prepared to offer any comments upon it, never having served with any part of it, excepting a Detachment of Pioneers at the capture of Java; but if it be intended to include the Native Armies of the Sister-Presidencies, (with both of which I have served), I do most decidedly maintain, that what *CARNATICUS* thought he observed, is not only groundless, but in diametrical opposition to facts recorded upon the page of History, and still fresh in the memory of many gallant Officers, who, I have no doubt, are ready to bear testimony to their bravery and fidelity. That neither the Bengal nor the Bombay Sepoy possesses the physical powers of the British Soldier, I am free to admit; nor do I contend that either of them are endowed with his active and enterprising courage; but I do maintain that the Bengal Sepoy has not only the requisite bodily strength for *all* the duties of a Soldier, but that he is also highly gifted with a species of courage, which when known, must be duly estimated. I mean that passive courage, which requires only the excitement or rather example of a Leader to bring it into action. Never in the course of my experience, (and I have had some) have I met with an instance of Sepoys refusing to follow their Officers; on the contrary, I have always seen them obey the order to advance with alacrity and cheerfulness.

In paragraph 3d, *CARNATICUS* says, “The Bengal Officer appeals to high authorities, Clive, &c.” and then goes on, still quoting the Bengal Officer, till he comes to these words:—“and brings forward the old *babble and plaything* of the Bengal Army, the flight of the 101st Regiment at Cuddalore, and the refusal of the 76th Regiment to advance from the trenches at Burtapore, when a Battalion of Sepoys did so and showed them the way.”—I advert to this paragraph for the purpose of setting both *CARNATICUS* and his Commentator right, and at the same time, with the view of rescuing the fair fame of H. M. 76th Regiment from an aspersion totally unmerited by that gallant, and highly distinguished Corps. It is true that a Regiment of H. M. Service, did refuse to move out of Trenches, until shewn the way by the 2d Battalion 12th Regiment Bengal N. I. but it was not H. M. 76th Regiment, and as it is my wish to remove, not cast an obloquy, I shall not mention the number of the Regiment. I take leave of this paragraph without animadverting upon the sneer conveyed in the first part of it, the puerility of which cannot but be obvious.

I now pass on to the latter part of the 5th paragraph of *CARNATICUS*'s Letter. After telling us that the *brunt* of all the Engagements which have been fought in India have been borne by Europeans (when they were to be had), and which I have never heard any reasonable man attempt to dispute, he goes on to observe, “And if we examine our most fatal enterprises and retreats in India, those for instance of the Bengal and Bombay Armies, some years back, we shall find the want of confidence to stand and oppose the Enemy, to have been occasioned

chiefly by the scarcity of European Troops. On one of the above occasions, there were no Europeans at all, the flight was general, the confusion thick, and those who saved themselves came in by dozens for weeks afterwards, naked as they were born, half-starved, and without their arms." I apprehend CARNATICUS has not examined very minutely these fatal enterprises and retreats; for had he done so, he most assuredly would have thrown the blame where it ought to rest, viz. upon the Commanders of the two Detachments, Sir John Murray, and Colonel Monson (for I conclude he alludes to the Detachments of Bombay and Bengal Armies which kept the Field after the conclusion of the first Mahratta Campaign in 1804, for the purpose of watching Juswunt Rao Holkar's movements.) If there were any want of confidence on the part of the Commanders in their Troops, why did they accept of the trust reposed in them? or at all events why did they move in advance from the positions laid down by their Superiors, for the purpose of making a simultaneous attack upon Juswunt Rao's Army, and that too with Troops in whom they had no confidence?

These few remarks will occupy probably as much of your space as can be spared to one subject for the present; but I shall continue them on other portions of this Letter of CARNATICUS, as occasion offers.

Yours, &c.

Oct. 2, 1821.

CENTURION.

Malpractices of the Provincial Police.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Having recently, by accident, come to the knowledge of the following atrocious instance of oppression, committed by some Police Chuprassie, in the service of the British Government, and having reason to know that our good name is often debased in the eyes of the Native Public, by the conduct of these miscreants, I submit the narrative for publicity, in the words in which I heard it, in the confident hope that it may lead to the correction of such abuses.

"A few weeks ago, some business took me to — Ghaut, one of the Ferries across the Jumna, not many miles from my village. Observing ten or twelve people sitting at the Ferry, crying, I asked them the cause. They said they were Travellers, and inhabitants of the Northern District of Junoo, near the Chinab River, had been to bathe away their sins in the Ganges, and were hastening home, before the rains set in, and rendered the roads impassable; for the countries they had to pass through were intersected with numberless rivers and streams; but that two Police Chuprassies stationed at the Ghaut, refused to let them pass, pretending they must first provide themselves with the Magistrate's Passport, who residing several days journey off, they say no alternative, but paying from their scanty store the bribe, which they knew was expected.

"I felt so much for the unhappy strangers, that I went myself to the Chuprassies, and beseeched they would not delay them; however, all I got were threats and abuse, adding, "You had best go lodge a complaint against us," alluding to my having formerly complained of the Policedars, for putting people into the stocks to extract money.

"I was obliged therefore to leave the Travellers, (who then had been stopt two days), to their fate; and from what I know, I have no doubt they were not suffered to cross, till they had given in money or pots, &c. to the value of 5 or 6 rupees, to the two Chuprassies !!!"

Let an estimate be formed on the above data of the magnitude of injury which the timid Native undergoes, and the hatred the British Authority incurs, by the lawless iniquities of its Indian Servants! I have been actually assured, that some Police Establishments most remote from the Magistrates abode, club and hire extra Chuprassies, whom they station in the most frequented

roads, *purposely* to collect money from the ignorant Passenger, on sundry frivolous and vexatious pretences, cloaking their *robberies* under the feigned zeal for the interests of Government, by asserting that one man's baggage corresponds with a description of some stolen property, that another's is subject to duties; that a third is a suspicious looking character, and must produce a chit; and that a fourth cannot pass with arms.

Upper Provinces.

MILO.

Christianity in India.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

In the course of my reading, having met with the following thoughts on Christian Politics, which I think applicable to British India, I am induced, from a deep sense of the importance of Religion both to Society and the Individual, to send them to you; and if you think them worthy of a place in your JOURNAL, you will oblige me by inserting them therein.

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,
Central India,

L. T.—COLLECTOR.

Piety and Religion have an Essential Influence on the Happiness of a Nation:

Nothing is so proper as piety to strengthen virtue, and give it its due extent. By the word *piety*, I mean a disposition of soul that leads us to direct all our actions towards the Deity, and to endeavour to please him in every thing we do. To the practice of this virtue all mankind are indispensably obliged: it is the purest source of their felicity; and those who unite in Civil Society, are under still greater obligations to practise it. A nation ought then to be pious. *The Superiors intrusted with the public affairs should constantly endeavour to deserve the approbation of their Divine Master, and whatever they do in the name of the State ought to be regulated by this grand view. The care of forming pious dispositions in all the people should be constantly one of the principal objects of their vigilance, and from this the State will derive very great advantages.* A serious attention to merit, in all our actions, the approbation of an Infinitely Wise Being, cannot fail of producing excellent citizens. Enlightened piety in the people is the firmest support of a lawful authority; and, in the Sovereign's heart, it is the pledge of the people's safety, and excites their confidence.—*Piety ought to be attended with knowledge. In vain would we propose to please God, if we know not the means of doing it.*

Religion consists in the doctrines concerning the Deity, and the things of another life, and in the worship appointed to the honour of the Supreme Being. So far as it is seated in the heart, it is an affair of conscience, in which every one ought to be directed by his own understanding; but so far as it is external and publicly established, it is an affair of State.

Every man is obliged to endeavour to obtain just ideas of God, to know his laws, his views, with respect to his creatures, and the end for which they were created. Man, doubtless, owes the most pure love, the most profound respect to his Creator; and to keep alive these dispositions, and act in consequence of them, he should honour God in all his actions, and shew, by the most suitable means, the sentiments that fill his mind. This short explanation is sufficient to prove that man is essentially and necessarily free to make use of his own choice in matters of Religion. His belief is not to be commanded; and what kind of worship must that be, which is produced by force! Worship consists in certain actions performed with an immediate view to the honour of God; there can then be no worship proper for any man, which he does not believe suitable to that end. The obligation of sincerely endeavouring to know God, of serving him, and adoring him from the bottom of the heart, being imposed on man by his very nature, it is impossible that, by his engagements with society, he should have exonerated himself from that duty, or deprived himself of the liberty which is absolutely necessary for the performance of it. It must then be concluded, that liberty of

Friday, October 5, 1821.

—389—

conscience is a natural and inviolable right. It is a disgrace to human nature, that a truth of this kind should stand in need of proof.

Some late pretended philosophers, in order to set aside the importance of Religion, have endeavoured to establish an opinion, that a wise legislation is all that is necessary to make the world virtuous and happy, and consequently, that all the evils which mankind have hitherto laboured under, are to be ascribed to the fault or imperfection of their political institutions. Now allowing that whatever evils have arisen from bad government are capable of correction by the contrary, still it may be true that such as made their way into the world, previous to all Civil Government whatsoever, may require remedies which no human means can provide or apply.

If man, besides a present, has a future interest, which is infinitely more important, and if Religion points out the only way of securing this interest; then that policy which supplants Religion, cuts off the best hopes of our nature. But the policy which tells us that to be good Citizens is the sum of all our duty to God and man, evidently sets aside the first and great law of Religion, which enjoins a supreme regard to the Author of our Existence; without which, it teaches us, that whatever be our character in society, we can never be admitted to a participation of the Divine favour in a happy immortality. Should, therefore, any Government inspire a contempt or neglect of piety, it might justly be considered as an enemy to the true interest of man, though it should elevate a people to the highest pitch of greatness, or place them in any other situation which might better conduce to their temporal enjoyment. All this would prove but a miserable compensation for the danger arising from the influence a *nd example* of those above them, which must operate almost irresistibly to the increase of that awful disregard which is natural to us, of a state and interest which will commence beyond the grave, and extend to eternity.

Nor can the force of this consideration be invalidated, but by the most infallible proof that such a state and interest are groundless fictions; since the bare possibility of their reality, must infinitely outweigh all the good and evil that terminates with this life.

If such then be the malignant aspect of an impious policy upon the spiritual, we cannot reasonably expect it to be very favourable to the temporal welfare of a people, as we have here supposed; but have rather cause to apprehend, that while it endeavours to intercept the view of another world, its counsels in this will be smitten with infatuation; and that the people who are deluded by it, will find themselves deprived at once of the blessings of the present, and the hopes of a better life.

It is the glory of Christianity that it admits of no compromise; though it can pity him who wanders from truth, it affords no countenance to his errors; though it can pardon the criminal, it gives no allowance to his vices or his crimes. And what harm can be derived to society from a system, calculated to deliver it from its depravities, both in principle and practice, by holding out the light of truth, and supplying those motives, and assistances without which, for want of personal virtue, no society can be formed either truly great, or of long duration? "Righteousness," says a wise prince, "exalteth a nation, but sin is the reproach;" and in the end will prove the ruin, "of any people." And this is true, according to the natural course of things under the stated Government of God, without taking into consideration the extraordinary dispensations of his Providence.

If such, then, be the importance of Religion, it should certainly be a chief concern of Government to do nothing to its prejudice; for as the real good of man is the end of every rational institution, it would be preposterous to consult his temporal at the expence of his future interest. Nor is this negative precaution all that is necessary: as every man is under obligation, by just and lawful means, to do all the good he can; it must be binding upon Rulers to promote the cause of true Religion in the world, in every practicable way that is allowable in itself, and consistent with the duties of their proper station.

Ship Lord Hungerford.

Letters have been received from a Passenger in the Ship LORD HUNTERFORD, Captain O'Brien, dated Margate Roads, the 8th of May, the day of that Ship's arrival there. Two deaths had occurred in the voyage, one of a Seaman, who died of Chronic Liver off the Cape, and the other of a Passenger, Captain Tippet, of the Bengal Native Army, who died on the 28th of April, from a prematurely decayed and injured constitution. The Children Passengers, to the number of 29, including one born on board between St. Helena and England, were all well; and all the other Passengers, with the Officers and Crew, in perfect health. Great praise is bestowed on Captain O'Brien, for the unvaried kindness and attention shewn by him to the comforts and happiness of all on board.

Hong Monopoly.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

I have been rather surprised that none of your Correspondents have noticed, in the Evidence given before the Lords' Committee on the East India Trade, the very great stress that is laid on the Exclusive Monopoly of what are called the Hong Merchants, by those who are interested in the East India Company's Monopoly. They would make it appear to be *absolutely impossible* for Foreigners to trade with any but the Hong Merchants. The fact, however, I find upon enquiry, is this: The Hong Merchants certainly enjoy a Monopoly of articles imported into China; it is likewise true that the Company's Ships trade only with the Hong Merchants; but with private Traders, their mode of doing business is as follows:—The Hong Merchant makes, in the first place, his selection from the cargo; and having done so, in consideration of a trifling acknowledgement, he allows the Trader to dispose of the remainder of his cargo to any purchaser he can find. The market is thus almost open for the reception of any quantity of goods to any Trader. It is not attempted to be denied that the Chinese Government have vested a Monopoly in the hands of the Hong Merchants, which they could exercise, if they chose; but as that Government connives, and has long done so, at their not exercising their rights, it is but fair to suppose that they will still connive at it. As to the difference of character between American and English Seamen, the same persons who lay so much stress upon the Hong Monopoly endeavour to draw a distinction between British and American Seamen, forgetting, however, that it appears in the Evidence before the Lords, that in almost every case, half at least of the crew employed in this trade of American vessels, are Englishmen.

I am, Sir, Your's,

October 3, 1821,

FREE TRADE.

Leprosy.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

You will oblige me by giving the following Recipe a place in your Journal.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

L—L—

CURE FOR THE LEPROSY.

Take four-sixths of common black Pitch—one-sixth Rosin, and one-sixth Flour, and a little Butter; mix them well together, then make it into Pills, to be taken before each meal, to the extent of an ounce per day for an adult. This if strictly attended to, and persisted in, will complete a cure.

P. S.—The Discoverer of the above Medicine has reasons to believe it will cure Melancholy and Consumptions, when arising from Scrofula. It creates a keen appetite, and invigorates the whole body—He finds that the Butter is necessary in hot as well as cold weather.

—390—

Soldier's Adieu.*To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.***SIR,**

The following Lines were written and presented by a distinguished Officer to Mrs. ——, an amiable fellow Passenger from India to Great Britain, when the Land's-End was in view.

G.

Ab ! why, my tired Friend, heaves my bosom with sorrow,
As England's white cliffs o'er the billows appear
Why burst's forth the sigh when I think of "to-morrow,"
And down my sad cheek rolls the fast falling tear ?

I haste to a Father's, a Mother's embraces,
A Brother, a Sister await my return ;
Even now all their fondness affection retraces,
And joy lights the heart that is destin'd to mourn.

Thus a smile and a tear with alternate emotions
I devote to the Beings I value most dear—
The winds waft the smile o'er the blue swelling Ocean,
But Friendship detains in the "Wexford" the tear.—

For ah ! I must leave you, perhaps too, for ever !
Fate hangs o'er the Soldier her iron decree ;
But Fate cannot conquer his Friendship : for never—
Shall absence or time change his feelings for thee.—
Tho' far from my country I'm destin'd to travel,
A poor weary Wanderer, lost and unknown,
Yet while the dark Fates shall my fortune unravel,
My heart's warmest wishes shall still be thy own.—

Adieu ! my sweet Friend, and may every pure pleasure
Be thine which from virtue incessantly flows ;
May peace hover round thee, and joys without measure,
And all the delights which affection bestows.

May health o'er thy cheeks spread her soft blushing roses
And if ever a tear should their blossoms bedew,
May it fall on this line—where affection reposes,
And shed its sweet balm on the Soldier's Adieu !

For the Bachelors.*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.***SIR,**

Having been importuned by a friend, about to change his condition, as to the proper mode of propounding a Question so big with the fate of himself and all our Bachelors, I was induced, in order to serve these poor men whose *witching time of life is past*, to extract from my Port Folio, what follows; which pray, Mr. Editor, insert and oblige them, as well as your friend and well-wisher.

A SEXAGERIAN,

September 2, 1821.

But not a Member of the Juwab Club.

" If the lady you are addressing be young, it is absolutely requisite that you should learn to talk nonsense. This is a difficult art, but it may be acquired by experience and attention. You will find sentiment the most useful after this. There is no medium between them. You must never talk sense. It is dull and vapid, and never takes. But you must take great care that you talk sentiment at the right time. Nonsense may be talked with propriety at any time, but not so with sentiment.

Never look bashful—self-possession is half the battle. You may appear amazed and confounded, but never ashamed. You may shew reverence, but not fear. Casting your eyes on the ground has frequently a good effect. Be not too bold at first, or it may retard your conquest. Humility is always an acceptable gift at the shrine of Beauty.

Jealousy and pique, if well managed, are excellent weapons in the hands of a lover; but beware of being worked on by them yourself. A woman will sometimes play with you as a Scots angler does with a salmon—she will give you plenty of line, and just when you think you have escaped, she will draw you back again, and she will repeat this till she kills you. 'Pique her, and soothe by turns,' says a man, who understands what he is writing about."

I am sorry that I have not time to transcribe more of these useful directions.

Shipping Arrivals.

MADRAS.					
Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Sept. 12	Clara	British	W. Gibson	Tappy	July 12
12	Meeramadeth	British	C. Kail	Colombo	Aug. 29
15	Ajax	British	W. Clark	London	May 18
15	Orient	British	P. Wallace	London	Mar. 20
16	Britannia	British	W. Lake	London	May 18
16	Princess Royal	British	J. P. Hackman	Penang	Aug. 11
16	Albion	British	Weller	England	May 20
17	Eliza	British	B. Woodhead	Calcutta	Sep. 1

Military Arrivals and Departures.*Weekly List of Military Arrivals at, and Departures from, the Presidency,*

Arrivals.—Lieutenant Colonel Sir Thomas Ramsay, Bart. 2d Battalion 22d Native Infantry, from Europe,—Major H. S. Pepper, 1st Battalion 2d Native Infantry, from Mhow,—Captain J. Nesbitt, 2d Battalion 3d Native Infantry, from Sangor,—Captain E. Day, 2d Battalion 26th Native Infantry, from Delhi,—Lieutenant and Quarter Master L. Vansandau, 2d Battalion 8th Native Infantry, from Agra,—Lieutenant V. Jacob, 1st Battalion 5d Native Infantry, from Sea,—Lieutenant G. Carey, 1st Battalion 24th Native Infantry, ditto,—Lieutenant H. V. Cary, 2d Battalion 29th Native Infantry, from Europe,—Lieutenant W. H. Halford, 2d Battalion 21st Native Infantry, ditto,—Infantry Cadets J. Knuyett, A. T. Lloyd, and W. F. A. Seymour, and Assistant Surgeons W. W. Hewett, J. R. Buchanan, and C. Dennis, from Europe,—Cavalry Cadet Henry Drummond,—Infantry Cadets William Stewart, George Augustus Mee, William Peel, and Matthew Smith, and Assistant Surgeons George Hunter, and Donald Butter, from Europe.

Departures.—Captain W. Pickersgill, 2d Battalion 15th Native Infantry, to New Holland on the JOHN BULL,—Lieutenant W. Sargent, 1st Battalion 29th Native Infantry, to ditto, on ditto,—Ensign J. Taylor, 1st Battalion 18th Native Infantry, to Madras, on the MORFAT,—Ensign J. W. Colquhoun, European Regiment, to Ghazepore,—Assistant Surgeon W. Glass, to Meerut.

N. B.—In last week's List, opposite the name of Mr. Surgeon Gardner, for MADRAS, read BENARES.

Births.

On the 3d instant, Mrs. CHARLES CHRISTIANA, of a Daughter.

At Jeypoor, on the 14th ultimo, the Lady of Captain JOSIAH STEWART, of a Daughter.

At Muttra, on the 13th ultimo, the Lady of Captain JOHN OAKES, 1st Battalion 4th Regiment, of a Daughter.

Deaths.

At Meerut, on the 17th ultimo, SARAH MARY ANN, second Daughter of Lieutenant R. STACK, of His Majesty's 14th Regiment, aged 3 years, 11 months and 5 days.

On the 23d of August last, near Bytenzorg, in the Island of Java, WILLIAM JACOB CRANSEN, Esq., a Dutch Gentleman, who during a residence of many years in Java, Amboyna, &c. had filled the highest and most responsible offices of the Netherlands Government, and who on the conquest of Java by the English was honored with a seat in our Council, which he held with credit to himself and with satisfaction and advantage to his employers until the close of the British Administration in 1817. Mr. C. was a warm patriot, but when French principles and influence, prevailing in Holland, began to extend to the Dutch possessions abroad, he thought it right to retire as much as possible from public life, and live chiefly at his delightful country seats of Chinary and Ciceroa. Under such circumstances, while his love for and duty towards his country were unabated, he hailed the arrival of the English, for he believed that the Netherland colonies wrested from the French and retained by us, would, by some favorable change of European Politics, be restored to their former masters. He continued to the last the firm and steady friend of the English, even when any connection with them was well known to form a bar to all favor and employment with his own nation; and accordingly, from the departure of the British Commissioners till the hour of his death, he was treated with the most marked and unmerited neglect. Mr. C. was endowed with an excellent understanding, and a cheerful happy disposition, pleasing manner and address, and an heroic spirit: the writer of this humble tribute has often partaken of his munificent hospitality and enjoyed his amusing conversation, and he is convinced that every Englishman who was equally well acquainted with the subject of this obituary record, will join with him in deeply regretting the death of Mr. CRANSEN.

Friday, October 5, 1821.

—391—

Military.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM; SEPTEMBER 29, 1821.

The Appointment of Assistant Surgeon James Malcolm Macra, in General Orders of the 22d instant, to perform the Medical duties of the Marine Registry Office, is to have effect from the date of the sailing of the Ship on which Doctor Williamson embarks for Europe.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to transfer Lieutenant Jenkins, Barrack Master of the 7th or Cawnpore Division, to the charge of the 15th or Nagpore Division, in the room of Lieutenant Shadwell, removed from the latter to the former Division of the Barrack Department.

His Lordship in Council was pleased in the Territorial Department, under date the 14th instant, to appoint Lieutenant P. W. Grant of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, to conduct the proposed Topographical Survey of the District of Gorkhpore.

Surgeon James Williamson, M. D., of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed Certificate from the Medical Department, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Farlongh on account of his health, on the production of the usual Pay Certificate.

W. CASEMENT, Lieut.-Col. Secy. to the Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders by the Commander in Chief, Head-quarters, Calcutta, September 22, 1821.

Major Parker, Commanding the Malwah Division of Artillery, is appointed to the charge of the 4th or Golundauze Battalion of Artillery during the absence of Major Brooke, or until further orders. Major Parker will repair to Cawnpore and assume charge of the Corps to which he stands appointed.

Assistant Surgeon C. Mackinnon, attached to the Presidency General Hospital, is directed to join and do duty with his Majesty's 87th Regiment until further orders.

Lieutenant Fraser, Acting Adjutant to the 2d Regiment Light Cavalry, is permitted to resign that situation.

The Committee appointed in General Orders of the 10th instant, of which Lieutenant Colonel Sherwood is President, is dissolved.

Ensign B. Wood is removed from the 1st to the 2d Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.

1st Battalion 11th Regiment.—Captain R. Mackenzie, from 10th October, to 10th January 1822, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Chumpani Light Infantry Battalion.—Local Ensign Fitzroy, from 1st ditto, to 1st February 1822, ditto, ditto.

1st Battalion 25th Regiment.—Captain Boyd, from 15th ditto, to 15th ditto, to visit the Hill Provinces, on urgent private affairs.

1st Battalion 4th Regiment.—Ensign E. Comberlege, from 15th August, to 15th September, to visit Etawah, on urgent private affairs.

2d Battalion 7th Regiment.—Captain L. Grant, from 22d October to 22d November, in extension, to enable him to join his Corps.

2d Battalion 3d Regiment.—Captain Wymer, from 25th November, to 25th May 1822, to visit Delhi and Meerut, on urgent private affairs.

Hill Rangers.—Captain Graham, from 5th October, to 25th Nov. with permission to visit the Presidency on his private affairs.

2d Battalion 14th Regiment.—Major Heathcote, from 1st October, to 1st April 1822, to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, Sept. 24, 1821.

The undermentioned Officers, who have been permitted temporarily to do duty with Corps to which they do not stand permanently posted, are directed to join their own particular Battalions.

Lieutenant T. Roberts, with the 2d Battalion 25th, to join without delay the 2d Battalion 26th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign J. C. Sage, with the Bhangulpore Rangers, will join the 2d Battalion 2d Regiment Native Infantry on its arrival at Benares.

Ensign B. Wood, with the Benares Levy, to join the 2d Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry on its arrival at Saptapore.

Ensign W. G. Cooper, with the 2d Battalion 30th Regiment Native Infantry, to accompany that Battalion as far as Mirzapore, whence he will proceed to Keitah to join the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign J. R. Talbot, with the 2d Battalion 13th Regiment Native Infantry, to proceed without delay to join the 2d Battalion 25th Regiment Native Infantry at Neemuch.

Ensign Wm. Foley, with the 2d Battalion 13th Regiment Native Infantry, to repair to Allahabad and await the arrival of the 2d Battalion 27th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign R. E. J. Kerr, 1st Nusseree Battalion, to repair to Benares and await the arrival of the 1st Battalion 29th Regiment Native Infantry.

With the sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Rohilah Cavalry commanded by Captain Roberts will march from Barrely on the 15th October towards Sangur, in order to effect the relief of the Irregular Cavalry Commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Gardner, which latter Corps on being relieved will proceed to Barrely, where their Head-quarters are to be stationed.

Adverting to the period at which the Annual Practice of Artillery in the Upper Provinces will take place, the march of the 6th Company 1st Battalion from Cawnpore is countermanded, and the 7th Company 2d Battalion will commence its march towards Nagpore on the 1st November, without waiting to be relieved by the 2d Company 3d Battalion.

On the march of the 7th Company 2d Battalion for Nagpore, the Field Battery with all papers relating thereto and to the Company of Gun Drivers which will remain at Allahabad, are to be delivered over to Captain Thomas, the Fort Adjutant, who will take charge of them until the arrival at Allahabad of the 2d Company 3d Battalion from Benares at the conclusion of the Annual Practice.

Such Ordnance Cattle appertaining to the Field Battery as can be spared from Allahabad, will be sent to Benares during the Practice.

The arrangements relating to Artillery Practice published in General Orders dated 10th October 1820, will be adhered to this Season, with exception to the period for commencing, which will be the 15th December, instead of the 1st January.

On the arrival at Dinapore of the 2d Company 3d Battalion and 9th Company 4th Battalion, Captain Lyons will leave the necessary detail from the latter Company for the ordinary duties of that Station, and continue his route with the two Companies to Benares, where they will remain for the Annual Practice, and then join their respective Stations.

The 11th Company 4th Battalion will march on the 1st November from Dinapore to Cawnpore, without waiting to be relieved by the 9th Company 4th Battalion.

On the arrival at Cawnpore of the 11th Company 4th Battalion, Lieutenant Huthwaite will join his proper Company at Benares.

The following Removals to take place in the Regiment of Artillery.

Lieutenant Vanrenen is removed to the 12th Company 4th Battalion instead of the 6th Company 1st Battalion, as directed in General Orders of the 19th instant.

Lieutenant Gray is removed from the 3d to the 2d Troop, Horse Artillery.

Lieutenant Kirby is removed from the 2d Company 2d Battalion to the 1st Company 3d Battalion.

2d Lieutenant Lawrence is removed from the 3d Company 3d Battalion to the 1st Company 3d Battalion.

2d Lieutenant Mowatt is removed from the 2d Company 3d Battalion to the 2d Company 2d Battalion.

The appointment by Major Bowen, Commanding the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry, in Battalion Orders under date the 19th instant, of Lieutenant Thorpe to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the Battalion during the absence on leave on Medical Certificate of Lieutenant and Interpreter and Quarter Master Bertram, is confirmed.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, Sept. 25, 1821.

Ensign W. F. Beatson of the 1st Battalion 25th Regiment, doing duty with the 2d Battalion 1st Regiment Native Infantry, will proceed with that Battalion on its march to Neemuch, after which he will join the Battalion to which he stands posted.

Assistant Surgeon J. Forsyth, instead of proceeding to Gorrakpore on being relieved from the Medical charge of the 2d Battalion 4th Regiment as directed by General Orders of the 10th April last, will repair to Cawnpore and place himself under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon of the 1st Division, Field Army.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence.

Barrack Department.—Lieutenant Carter, from 2d July, to 2d March 1822, in extension, to enable him to proceed on the River for the re-establishment of his health, and to rejoin his Station.

Calcutta Journal.—Vol. 5.—No. 264.

—392—

Head-quarters, Calcutta, September 27, 1821.

The Commander in Chief regrets that it should be necessary to mark, by publication in General Orders, the inattention of the Commandants of the following Corps, who have transmitted to the Agent for the 2d Division of Army Clothing the distribution Statements of the Clothing for 1820 prescribed, by General Orders of the 28th February 1817, or have omitted to return the Surplus Clothing into Store as prescribed by the same General Orders.

The Surplus Clothing of the following Battalions has not been yet returned into Store.

2d Battalion 1st Regiment Native Infantry; 1st ditto 11th ditto; 1st ditto 19th ditto; 2d ditto 20th ditto; 1st ditto 29th ditto; Rungpore Local Battalion; Benares Provincial Battalion; Purneah Provincial Battalion.

The following Battalions have hitherto neglected to forward distribution Returns.

2d Battalion 19th Regiment Native Infantry; 2d ditto 30th ditto; Ramghur Battalion; Hill Rangers; Chumparn Light Infantry; Goruckpore Eight Infantry; Wood's Infantry Levy; Patna Provincial Battalion; Moorschedab Provincial Battalion; Burdwan Provincial Battalion; Chittagong Provincial Battalion.

The Commander in Chief directs that these omissions may be remedied without delay, and His Excellency trusts that similar instances of neglect will not again occur.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, September 28th, 1821

In order to provide for the duties of the Powder Proof at the Allahabad Powder Works, Captain Lyons, Commanding 2d Company 3d Battalion of Artillery, will detach a Subaltern Officer, with a detail of one Serjeant, one Corporal, (Europeans) one Havildar and 12 Privates (Gun Lascars) on his arrival at Benares to proceed to Allahabad for the above duty.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.

2d Battalion 7th Regiment.—Captain P. T. Comyn from 10th Nov. to 1st December, to remain at Futtygurh, on urgent private affairs.

2d Battalion 27th Regiment.—Assistant Surgeon Stiven, from 3d November, to 3d January 1822, to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs.

1st Battalion 8th Regiment.—Assistant Surgeon McQueen, from 3d September, to 5th October, to visit Buxar, on urgent private affairs.

2d Battalion 27th Regiment.—Captain J. Anderson, from 25th ditto ditto, to visit Berhampore on private affairs, joining his Battalion on its arrival at Bancoorah on its progress to Allahabad.

1st Regiment Light Cavalry.—Major Tombs, from 1st October, to 1st December, in extension, to remain at the Presidency on urgent private affairs.

2d Battalion 22d Regiment.—Lieutenant and Adjutant McMullin, from 27th September, to 1st ditto, ditto.

1st Battalion 1st Regiment.—Lieutenant Geo Hickmen, from 15th ditto, to 15th March 1822, ditto, ditto.

2d Battalion 25th Regiment.—Ensign Talbot, from 1st October, to 1st December, to remain at the Presidency on urgent private affairs, previously to proceeding to join his Corps.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, September 29, 1821.

On the arrival at Dacca of the Head-quarters of the 2d Battalion 30th Regiment Native Infantry from Chittagong, in progress of the relief, Assistant Surgeon Hickman will join the Left Wing of the 2d Battalion 13th Regiment Native Infantry, with which he will continue to do duty until further orders.

Ensign C. Troup is removed from the 6th and posted as junior of his rank to the 11th Regiment Native Infantry and 1st Battalion at Benares.

Lieutenant J. O. Clarkson is removed from the 2d to the 1st Battalion, and Lieutenant Halford from the 1st to the 2d Battalion of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain C. P. Kennedy, of the Regiment of Artillery, is directed to repair without delay to Subathoo, and assume charge of the 1st Nusseroi Battalion in the absence of Captain Ross at Kurnaul, or until further orders.

The leave of absence for four Months granted to Captain McRie, of the 2d Battalion 30th Regiment Native Infantry, in General Orders of the 17th September, is to commence from the 5th proximo instead of the 5th instant.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:—

2d Battalion 22d Regiment.—Captain Webster, from 15th Oct. to 6th April, 1822, on Medical Certificate, to visit the Presidency.

1st Battalion 2d Regiment.—Lieutenant G. Templer, from 15th Sept. to 15th Oct. in extension, ditto ditto.

2d Battalion 30th Regiment.—Ensign J. E. Dawes, from 5th Oct. to 5th Dec. to visit Chinsurah, on urgent private affairs.

W. G. PATRICKSON, Offg. Dy. Ad. Gen. of the Army.

Commercial Reports.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of yesterday.)

	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Cotton, Cachoura,	per maund	13 14 a 14 0
Grain, Rice, Patna,	2 1 a 2 2	
Patchery, 1st,	2 0 a 2 10	
Ditto, 2d,	1 12 a 1 14	
Moongy, 1st,	1 8 a 1 9	
Ditto, 2d,	1 7 a 0 0	
Ballum 1st,	1 13 a 1 14	
Wheat, Dooda,	1 2 a 1 3	
Gram, Patna,	1 2 a 1 4	
Dhall, Urrahr, good,	1 10 a 1 11	
Saltpetre, Culme, 1st sort,	5 4 a 6 0	
2d sort,	4 8 a 4 12	
3d sort,	3 8 a 4 0	

The Native Festival of Doorgah Poojah has completely put a stop to business this week, and will continue to do so for some days longer, we consequently have very few alterations to state in prices.—The public offices will be open on Monday next, when business will go on again as usual.

Indigo.—The quantity of this that has come into the market is very limited, and no sales have as yet taken place in it—we expect to hear of some transactions in it immediately after the holidays.

Cotton.—May be stated without alteration since our last—at Mirzapoor some small sales have been effected for country consumption, at an advance of about 12 annas per local maund—at Moorshedabad it has declined about 4 annas per maund.

Pepper.—In Malabar some small sales were effected last week, at an advance of about 12 annas per maund.

Freight to London.—May be quoted at £ 5 to £ 6.

Particulars of a Sale of 7,00,000 maunds of Salt, belonging to the Honorable Company, sold at the Exchange on the 27th and 28th of September, 1821.

Divisions.	Quantity	Produce.		Average per 100 Maunds.
		Sa. Rs.	A. P.	
Hidgelee,	2,00,000	7,63,300	0 0	381 10 5
Tumlook,	1,20,000	4,79,860	0 0	399 14 1
24-Purgunnahs,	80,000	2,93,740	0 0	367 2 9
Jessore,	80,000	2,90,940	0 0	363 10 9
Bullooah,	45,000	1,61,510	0 0	355 9 3
Chittagong,	15,000	5,763	0 0	384 3 2
Cuttack Kurkatch,	41,380	1,19,498	10 5	288 11 6
Kurkatch,	75,740	2,83,298	0 0	373 14 9
Bombay,	40,528	1,55,170	4 0	358 3 2
Rock Salt,	8,338	8,238	14 8	552 6 2
Confiscated,	5	10	0 0	290 0 0
Total Maunds	7,00,000	26,06,105	13 1	372 4 10

Vessels in the River.

Statement of Shipping in the River Hoogly, on the 1st of Oct. 1821.

Vessels	Tons
Honorable Company's Ship,	1 550
Free Traders, for Great Britain,	10 4522
Country Ships for ditto,	3 2013
Country Ships for China,	2 1142
Ships and Vessels employed in the Country Trade,	32 13627
Laid up for Sale or Freight,	16 7661
American Vessels,	7 2288
Portuguese Vessels,	3 1063
Arabian Vessels,	10 3712
Siamese Vessel,	1 350
Total,	85 36668
Free Traders in the River, on the 1st of Oct. 1820,	10 4522
Ditto ditto, on the 1st of Oct. 1821,	17 7965
Increase,	7 2443